UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/933
S/22109
18 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION
OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 18 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued on 17 January 1991 by the Government of the Republic of Hungary regarding the developments in the Persian Gulf region (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) André ERDÓS
Ambassador

READEX FICHE

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of the Republic of Hungary, issued on 17 January 1991

The Government of the Republic of Hungary, on the basis of Hungary's historical experience and as a matter of principle, does not accept actions in flagrant violation of the sovereignty of individual States, rejects all forms of aggression and firmly stands for the maintenance or, if necessary, the restoration of international legal order.

On the basis of these principles, Hungary has deeply condemned the aggression against the State of Kuwait in August 1990 and the annexation of that country. Hungary has been committed to and has fully implemented all United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait in the sincere hope that the united stand of the international community will compel the Iraqi leadership to dismantle the consequences of aggression.

The Iraqi leadership, in defiance of the will of the international community, refused to adhere to the norms and stipulations of international law. Up until the final deadline set by the United Nations Security Council, Iraq had shown no readiness to withdraw its troops from Kuwait and had given no indication at all that it intended to seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Diplomatic endeavours had proved to be unsuccessful and all opportunities to find a negotiated settlement had been, in the general view, exhausted. Thus, the international - and, among them, Arab - forces deployed in the region have become compelled to make use of the authorization of the United Nations Security Council to uphold international law and employ all means at their disposal to enforce the mandatory resolutions of the world organization.

The Hungarian people are aware that war and armed confrontation are an undesirable course of action, a necessary evil even in the most righteous cause. They are, however, also conscious of the lessons of history: aggression must be arrested, aggressors must be stopped even at the cost of sacrifices.

The Government of the Republic of Hungary sincerely hopes that the military operations aimed at the liberation of Kuwait will remain limited both in time and scope and will lead to the restoration of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait and the security of all countries in the region with the least loss of life and damage. In keeping with its possibilities, Hungary is also contributing to these efforts and all the steps it has taken are aimed only at the elimination of aggression and its consequences and are in no way directed against the people of Iraq.

The Republic of Hungary is confident that, in the wake of an early and just solution to the crisis, new opportunities will open up to restore and enhance co-operation with Iraq and the other States in the region, as well as to create a security system encompassing the entire region and to solve decades-old conflicts.